



Lord Stockton

Harold Macmillan, at 90, Debuts as Lord Stockton

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The Earl of Stockton, who as Harold Macmillan served as Britain's prime minister from 1957 to 1963, made his debut in the House of Lords with a speech depicting Britain as a country deeply divided by what he called "a new kind of wicked hatred."

Lord Stockton, who was granted a hereditary earldom earlier this year by Queen Elizabeth II on the recommendation of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, confined himself Tuesday to measured words of praise for the prime minister and her policies — even though he, too, is a Conservative.

At 90 years of age, he said, he was too old to hope to see a bright new future for his country and could only "hope to see the first gleams that precede the dawn."

It was his maiden speech in the Lords, 60 years after his first appearance in the House of Commons, and more than 300 of his fellow peers came to listen to the familiar figure with the drooping mustache, now bent with age, discuss Britain's past, present and future.

When he had finished his 30-minute talk, delivered without notes and full of witty touches, they responded with a

standing ovation described as all but unprecedented by longtime observers of the said upper house.

Lord Stockton said that the country needed a new industrial revolution that would come about only with intellectual, moral and spiritual revolutions as well.

Speaking of the coal miners' strike, which has lasted for almost nine months and has produced widespread violence on the picket lines, he told the assembled peers:

"It breaks my heart to see — and I cannot interfere — what is happening in our country today. This terrible strike, by the best men in the world, who beat the Kaiser's and Hitler's armies and never gave in. It is pointless and we cannot afford that kind of thing."

"Then there is the growing division of comparative prosperity in the south and an ailing north and Midlands. We used to have battles and rows, but they were quarrels. Now there is a new kind of wicked hatred that has been brought in by different kinds of people."

Mrs. Thatcher had faced difficult problems because of inflation when she took over, Lord Stockton went on, but she and her colleagues had met them "with courage, determination and persistence and they must be admired by all reasonable men and women." But he said that the question remained, "What do we do now that we have got some control over the machine which used to be completely out of control?"

He brought whoops of laughter from all sides when he asked where the theories of monetarism, which the prime minister has doggedly supported, had really come from.

"Was it America?" he inquired. "Or was it Tibet? It is quite true, many of Your Lordships will remember it operating in the nursery. How do you treat a cold? One nanny said, 'Feed a cold.' She was a monetarist. The other said, 'Starve a cold.' She was a Keynesian."

Like other former prime ministers, Lord Stockton takes a relatively inactive part in public affairs. Two are with him in the House of Lords — Lord Home of the Hirsel, formerly Sir Alec Douglas-Home, a Conservative, and Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, formerly Sir Harold Wilson, a Laborite. Two others remain in the Commons — Edward Heath, a Conservative, and James Callaghan, a Laborite.

Lord Stockton said his debut in the house that members of Parliament call "another place" made him feel like "a political Rip van Winkle."

Parliament Refuses To Approve EC Budget

STRASBOURG — The European Parliament delivered an unusual rebuke Wednesday to the community's Executive Commission by refusing approval of Common Market budget accounts.

The leader of the parliamentarians of Britain's Labor Party, Barbara Castle, called on the 14 members of the commission to resign one month before the end of their term. The commission's president, Gaston Thorn, dismissed the vote as an "empty gesture."

Socialist and Christian Democratic members were the main supporters of the motion to refuse final approval, or discharge, of the way the commission managed the community's 1982 budget.

The motion cited several criticisms, ranging from tardy handling of foreign food aid and cheap Christmas butter sales to arrangements for paying a British budget rebate.

The resolution was passed, 219-102, with 35 abstentions, one more than the minimum required for adoption.

A British Conservative spokesman, Richard Simmonds, opposing the motion, said refusal of adoption on major grounds should prompt the commission's resignation. He said use of this device would be a waste of a powerful weapon.

The budget commissioner, Christopher Tugendhat, told Parliament that if it wished to fire the commission it should pass a special resolution, known technically as a censure motion.

Mr. Tugendhat's aides said the fact that Parliament had not closed the 1982 budget accounts would make no difference "in the real world."

But British Labor members said Mr. Tugendhat, a British Conservative, had told Parliament's budget control committee less than two months ago that he would accept responsibility for a refusal of approval.

"He clearly implied that he would resign," said David Martin, a Socialist.

In a 1977 parliamentary debate, Mr. Tugendhat said that although community treaties and regulations prescribed no sanction in the event of refusal of budget approval, such a move by Parliament would be "an extremely serious" political act.

"The commission thus accused would, I think, have to be replaced," Mr. Tugendhat said at the time.

He said Wednesday that his 1977 remarks had been made "in a different world" and applied only to what might happen if the commission had ignored Parliament's amendments.

Mr. Tugendhat said the commission had not failed to take heed of Parliament's wishes.

Le Monde Chief Rejects Proposal for Co-Director

PARIS — The chief executive of the French daily Le Monde has rejected a proposal to name a co-director to help him try to resolve the newspaper's severe financial problems.

In an editorial in editions dated Thursday, André Laurens said the suggestion did not appear to answer the real problems Le Monde was facing and was inopportune because negotiations on wage and staff reduction and other changes were in progress.

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Explosions Black Out Lima

LIMA — Guerrillas used dynamite to blow up two power pylons in the Andes, knocking out electricity to metropolitan Lima and five other cities, the authorities said.



César Climaco, an opponent of Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Mayor Slain in Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

ordered his men "to get the killer — dead or alive."

The gunman fled into a nearby field covered with tall grass, and 200 police and soldiers ringed the area and tried to flush him out by setting fire to some places, spraying fire hoses into others and crisscrossing the field with the armored car, according to the agency and local officials.

Hundreds of Zamboangan residents flocked to the hospital within minutes of the shooting, and city officials proclaimed a 10-day mourning period.

"We are outraged by this murder," said Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization. "Cesar was one of the main pillars of the opposition."

Mr. Climaco is survived by his wife, Dulpha, and six grown children who all are either U.S. citizens or permanent residents of the United States.

Trudeau Says NATO Summits Avoid War and Peace Issues

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lies as much with the Warsaw Pact countries as with the NATO countries.

While finding some hope in recent statements about arms control by Mr. Reagan and Soviet President Konstantin U. Chernenko, Mr. Trudeau was cautious in his expectations for the future because he said he thinks that the top leaders tend to leave the most vital issues to technically proficient aides and "nuclear accountants."

"I believe President Reagan would like to make progress," he said. "I have no reason to believe the advice he will get will permit him to make progress. And I don't know if he will be in a position to judge if he is getting the right advice or not."

Mr. Reagan "will talk peace," but it is uncertain "whether he will make proposals that will lead to peace," according to Mr. Trudeau.

He could make the same statement about Mr. Chernenko, he added. If there are positive suggestions from the Soviet political leader and head of state, "I don't think he will think them up himself," Mr. Trudeau said.

As for summit meetings of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet-led military alliance in Europe, Mr. Trudeau said, "having had discussions with several of the participants, I can fairly guess that the party line is adhered to every bit as much as it is on ours."

Kohl Seeks to Press U.S. On Nuclear Arms Talks

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl is seeking an early meeting with President Ronald Reagan to press the United States to improve East-West relations and revive discussions with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, a government official said Wednesday.

The meeting would "enable Mr. Kohl to present the wishes of European governments," the official said. Mr. Kohl has spoken of holding talks in Washington before the end of the month, but the official said that a date for the visit had not been set by the White House.

Mr. Kohl, in a newspaper interview published Wednesday, said Mr. Reagan had an "open ear" to arms proposals, because he desired to "go down in history with a contribution to peace."

The chancellor's planned trip to Washington comes against the background of appeals from Western European leaders for a revival of arms talks.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Tuesday encouraged Mr. Reagan to revive East-West arms discussions.

Mr. Kohl, who was in Stresa, Italy, on Wednesday for discussions with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, said after their meeting that the "time has come for fresh disarmament initiatives."

Mr. Kohl's government has been seeking improved ties with the Soviet bloc despite the cool relations between Washington and Moscow. But the limits inherent in that effort were underscored in September when two East bloc leaders, Erich Honecker of East Germany and Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria, apparently bowed to pressure from Moscow and called off visits to West Germany.

Mr. Kohl has contended recently that his government, because of its full support of North Atlantic Treaty Organization decisions, could legitimately press Washington for proposals to break the disarmament deadlock.

West German support included the stationing of new NATO nuclear missiles on its soil.

When deployment started in the West last autumn, the Soviet Union broke off discussions with the United States and its allies to limit nuclear and conventional arms in Europe.

Trudeau Says NATO Summits Avoid War and Peace Issues

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Mr. Trudeau also called on NATO to take these steps to advance peace:

- Declare that after the achievement of conventional-force reductions in Europe, which have been under negotiation for a decade, NATO would adopt a "no first use" policy for nuclear weapons.
- Instruct negotiators at the Vienna talks on conventional forces "to respond more constructively" to the 1983 Soviet proposal in that forum.
- Support a French or Canadian proposal for banning testing and deployment of anti-satellite systems designed to operate at high altitudes.

He also urged the alliance to announce a temporary halt to deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe in return for "equivalent" Soviet reductions and immediate resumption of U.S.-Soviet negotiations in this field.

White House Responds

The White House deputy press secretary, Larry Speakes, responded Wednesday to Mr. Trudeau's charges, saying, "Our appreciation of international political consultations differs from Mr. Trudeau's." United Press International reported from Washington.

WORLD BRIEFS

940 More U.K. Miners Return to Pits

LONDON (UPI) — Hundreds of coal miners abandoned their eight-month strike Wednesday, but workers still backing the walkout threw stones at riot police patrolling four pits.

The state-run National Coal Board said at least 940 miners reported to work for the first time since the strike began March 12, bringing to nearly 3,900 the number who have given up the strike this week. The return was the largest weekly total of the strike, the board said.

The back-to-work campaign gathered momentum after coal board promises of a \$1,764 package of pre-Christmas bonuses and wages for returnees and with the repeated breakdown of negotiations between the board and the National Union of Mineworkers.

Baby Fae Shows 'Signs of Recovery'

LOMA LINDA, California (UPI) — Baby Fae showed continued "signs of recovery" Wednesday from her body's five-day attempt to reject her transplanted baboon heart, hospital officials said as doctors continued to use life-support systems and additional medications to care for her.

The doctor in charge of caring for the longest-living recipient of an animal heart said Tuesday that despite increased measures taken to halt the rejection, he did not consider the episode a serious threat to the infant's life.

"Baby Fae has remained clinically stable in the last 24 hours," a spokesman for Loma Linda University Medical Center said Wednesday. "She is active and alert. She remains pink and warm, but without fever. We believe Baby Fae reached the peak of her rejection episode Monday evening and is now showing subtle but definite signs of early recovery."

9 Killed When Plane Crashes in U.K.

JEVINGTON, England (AP) — Nine people were killed, including several Irish journalists and Dublin restaurateurs, when their light plane crashed into a hillside en route from Ireland to France to collect bottles of Beaujolais nouveau wine, the authorities said Wednesday.

The twin-engine Rockwell Aero Commander crashed into a hillside and burst into flames late Tuesday during a heavy rain about 124 miles (200 kilometers) south of London. Witnesses said the plane had flown low over the coastal resort town of Eastbourne and had seemed to be in difficulty before the crash.

The dead were identified as Nial Hanley, editor of the Dublin Evening Herald; John Feeney, an Evening Herald writer; Kevin Morrow, former editor of the Dublin Sunday World and now a columnist for the Sunday World and Evening Herald; Tony Hennigan, diary editor of the Irish Independent; Pat Gibbons, owner of Jule's Nightclub and the Sands Hotel in Dublin; François Schelbaum, manager of the Sands Hotel; Cormack Cassidy, a wine merchant; Arrigo Chichi, the proprietor of a Dublin restaurant; and Jack Walsh, the pilot.

Nicaragua Says U.S. Has Invasion Sites

MANAGUA (Reuters) — A Nicaraguan official said Wednesday that the government had information that U.S. military strategists had chosen two provinces close to Honduras from which to launch a possible invasion.

Meanwhile Wednesday, tanks and armored personnel carriers took up positions in the capital as part of the state of alert called because of Nicaraguan fears of a U.S. invasion. The United States has denied that any invasion is planned.

Commander Carlos Núñez Téllez, president of the Council of State, told the Nicaraguan news agency that the northwestern provinces of León and Chinandega had been chosen by U.S. strategists because of their proximity to Honduras, the main U.S. ally in Central America. The provinces also are centers of Nicaragua's cotton crop and the country's main port, Corinto, is located in Chinandega.

Japanese Gang Threatens Company

TOKYO (UPI) — The Japanese gang that tried to extort money from two candy manufacturers and laced one of the companies' products with cyanide has threatened another major food company, it was reported Wednesday. Police said the latest company to be threatened was Marudai Food Co., a ham processor in Takatsuki, near Osaka.

In letters mailed to news organizations in Tokyo, the group said it had attempted in July to extort 100 million yen (\$416,000) from a food company in Osaka, Japan's second largest city, but failed because the company notified police. The company is presumed to be Marudai, and the food concern has admitted it received an extortion letter from the gang. No money was paid, police said.

The gang has operated since March and had attempted to extort money from the two candy manufacturers, placing cyanide-tainted candy packages in supermarkets. The gang put warning labels in the boxes but has threatened to put unmarked poisoned candies in stores if their demands are not met.

Polish Committee Members Warned

WARSAW (AP) — Members of a human rights committee in Warsaw said Wednesday that government officials warned organizers that they faced up to five years in prison if their activities continued.

The Warsaw committee members said organizers were told the committees were illegal after they were summoned by the prosecutor and municipal authorities for talks. Similar warnings were issued to members of similar human rights committees formed in the southern cities of Krakow and Wrocław, activists and family members said.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said Tuesday that the committees wanted to "paralyze the government."

Correction

A New York Times dispatch from Luxembourg on Tuesday misstated the country's population. It is 385,000.

Study Challenges NASA Space Station

WASHINGTON — The U.S. space agency's current plans for an \$8-billion space station are not justified on scientific, economic or military grounds and are not apt to produce the best facility, according to a congressional study.

The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment said Tuesday that "a persuasive case can be made" for putting some structures into orbit, but it found no compelling reason for obtaining all the material that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has in mind.

"Because the nation does not have clearly formulated long-range goals and objectives for its civilian space activities," the study said, "proceeding to realize the present NASA space-station concept is not likely to result in the facility most appropriate for advancing U.S. interests into the second quarter-century of the space age."

The findings of the two-year study were set forth in a 234-page report, which said current concepts for a permanently manned station to be put in space in the early 1990s had been developed by a narrow group of administrators, scientists and engineers rather than by the broad public.

It said that NASA seemed to be planning a station that could support more than 100 kinds of space activity with little attempt to define those activities well or determine which are most important.

William J. O'Donnell, a NASA spokesman, said that both the president and congress had determined that a permanently manned space station should be the next major step in space. But he said he was not prepared to respond to the assertion that NASA might build an inappropriate space station.

Shuttle's Crew Recovers 2d Satellite

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allowed, Mr. Allen snatched back the wrench.

"That's the quickest I've ever seen anybody move without getting hurt," David M. Walker, another astronaut, said from inside the cockpit as he watched the scene unfold before him.

Mr. Gardner replied: "I just hate to lose my tools."

If anything, Wednesday's exercise was easier than Monday's. Mr. Allen and Mr. Gardner had the Westar satellite bolted down alongside the Palapa in less than five hours.

Video shots of the astronauts working in space were received here almost nonstop.

One memorable shot showed Mr. Allen, mounted in a work station on the end of the shuttle's 50-foot robot arm, holding onto the top of Westar, while Mr. Gardner attached a berthing collar to the bottom.

Inside the ship, Anna Fisher, another crew member, moved the arm by remote control.

The Westar and Palapa, almost identical communications satellites, were injected in low, useless orbits last February when their booster rockets failed after they were launched from the shuttle Challenger.

Two groups of insurance companies have agreed to pay NASA a total of \$5.5 million to retrieve the satellites. They intend to refurbish and resell them to recoup some of the \$180 million in claims they paid after the rockets misfired.

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Scholars Distressed as Computers Replace 60 Million File Cards at Library of Congress

By Ken Ringle

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Library of Congress, that elegant bastion of the book in an age of electronic images, has been infiltrated by computer people, and not everyone is happy about it.

While the library's scholars have been preoccupied with weighty philosophical questions, critics say a subversive army of technicians has been quietly turning its intellectual treasures into so many electronic bytes, accessible only to those fluent in the glossolalia of data processing.

"A great regret," says the historian Barbara Tuchman, envisioning the dehumanization of scholarly research. "Downright insanity!" protests Ferdinand Sibi, a retired U.S. Army historian now conducting investigations in genealogy. "A tremendous blunder."

The immediate focus of their distress is the computerization of the library's card catalog, a vast task begun in 1968 and scheduled for completion, except for editing, before the end of the year.

Library officials say that the operation is long overdue, and that the card catalog has become as both a system and a catalog for nearly two decades.

"But to some people, it's an icon," sighed Bob Zich, the library's director of planning and development. "It's like a religion."

Launched in 1901 when the library moved into its

green-domed building across from the U.S. Capitol, the card catalog is the world's largest. A bibliographer's dream of 60 million index cards, each precisely 75 by 125 millimeters in size, it lists every book in the library by title, author and subject.

It overflows the halls and alcoves east of the main reading room in the Thomas Jefferson Building, and to generations of college students and professional researchers its massive wooden cabinets, well-thumbed cards and chest-high writing tables have exuded the very essence of scholarship.

Visibly embodied in its bulk are both the enormity and accessibility of human knowledge: something on virtually every subject in the world, just a request slip away.

So hospitable has the catalog proven over the years that romance often has bloomed from chance encounters among the card files, earning the catalog an enduring reputation as Washington's choicest intellectual singles bar.

It is not the threatened social loss that dismays traditionalists in the reading room, however, but the possible loss of something more — a conceptual transformation of the library itself from a center of literature and thought into an immense data bank.

"The problem with that damn computer is that it will only give you exactly what you ask for," said Arnold Compton, a retired teacher studying medieval weaponry.

"The real joy of scholarly research is serendipity, discovering something valuable in the process of looking for something else."

"Browsing through a tray of catalog cards, you often have your mind tickled by a title or author that has nothing at all to do with what you're looking for. That can get you thinking about your subject in a whole new way."

"You can't do that in a computer, or at least I haven't figured out how. Without that quality of thought, book titles are just so much data."

Library of Congress officials, while not exactly dismissing such objections, say they are made by a recalcitrant minority of library patrons, most of whom are refusing to deal with the library world as it must now be.

The existing card catalog, says William J. Welsh, deputy librarian, has no entries after 1981 because the personnel and economic resources of the library are insufficient to update it with two million new cards every year.

Also, the Library of Congress has been delinquent in contributing to the National Union Catalog, a computerized listing that permits every major library in the country to share their collections.

The computerization of the card catalog is only the most visible aspect of a multimillion-dollar revolution at the Library of Congress.

Already humming away in the basement of the library's James Madison Building is a "jukebox" of laser-etched

optical discs on which the equivalent of 1.5 million pages of print are stored for virtually instant computer retrieval. Mr. Welsh said the jukebox, part of a three-year, \$2.1-million pilot program, is the face of the bibliographical future, one that could shrink the library's entire collection of 80 million items into just one of the library's three buildings.

The librarian of Congress, Daniel J. Boorstin, has even named a special committee to ponder the very "Future of the Book." The committee's report is due next month.

Bob Zich, the library's bespectacled director of planning and development, speaks fondly of the day near the year 2000 when the library will be a single enormous information center "possibly under a mountain somewhere," to which citizens will dial long distance to read information they want via a video screen the size of a pocket calculator.

Library officials emphasize that knowledge and information will not change in the new electronic order, only its containers. A library information officer, Craig D'Ooge, noted that Mr. Boorstin has been outspoken in his belief that technologies augment rather than replace one another, as radio survived to coexist with television.

But the critics of the new technology continue to raise objections that range from the specific to the philosophical.

Mr. Sibi, the retired military historian, argues that

technology can overwhelm and make obsolete those who cannot adapt to it.

"For the general library user," he says, "it complicates research more than making it simpler. People have to take a course on working the computer just to find out what books the library has."

Mr. D'Ooge acknowledges that such problems exist, and says the biggest is one of specific subject recall. Readers seeking information about blacks in the United States, for example, must look under both "Negroes" and "Afro-Americans." Those seeking books on films must know to look under "moving pictures."

Mrs. Tuchman, the historian whose lecture on the book five years ago inaugurated the library's "Center for the Book," says the ease of using computers, not their difficulty, is what worries her.

A single request to the library computer will yield in seconds a detailed bibliography of hundreds of books. Down that electronic road, she says, lies "an emphasis on knowledge and information" at odds with the traditional and long-valued concept of a library as a keeper of "literature and the printed word."

"People have a sense of omnipotence about computers," Mrs. Tuchman says. "They think if you install one in your home, it will educate your children, balance your budget and settle your marital problems. They seem to be losing the precious understanding that any creative work that can be done must be done by the human mind."

Stockman Said to Deliver Gloomy Deficit Forecast

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — David A. Stockman, the director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, has told President Ronald Reagan and the cabinet that the budget news for the current fiscal year is worse than he believed a week ago, administration sources said.

The sources also reported that the president said he was determined not to propose a tax increase or "submit a budget that would cause us to acquiesce in a tax increase."

Mr. Stockman, whose estimate late last week was that the deficit would be in the \$190-billion range in the 1985 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, told Mr. Reagan and the cabinet Tuesday that new figures suggest that the deficit is headed for \$210 billion.

Administration sources said Mr. Stockman also said that federal spending in this fiscal year will reach 24.5 percent of gross national product, the total measure of goods and services. That would be a slight increase from last year, when it was 23.5 percent, although down from 1983, when the government consumed 25 percent of GNP, largely because of the recession.

Mr. Reagan, attending his first cabinet meeting since his re-election Nov. 6, was described as "taken aback" by the new estimates from Mr. Stockman.

But on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan re-

portedly said, "I will not submit a budget with a tax increase" or a budget that would encourage others to think he might acquiesce in one.

Mr. Stockman told the cabinet that deficit estimates that he has worked on in recent days show that the fiscal 1985 deficit, which in August the administration had said would be about \$175 billion, will likely reach \$210 billion, and \$223 billion if off-budget items — mostly federal credit programs — are included.

Officials said the Stockman estimate rose over the weekend in part because of new figures on spending approved by Congress just before adjournment, plus new figures on the impact of the slowing of the economy in the third quarter.

One official familiar with Tuesday's meeting said Mr. Stockman's message was that the "premise of the campaign," that deficits would melt away with economic growth, was not being validated.

The official said there were several reasons why fiscal 1985 appeared to be turning out worse than fiscal 1984. He said unemployment insurance costs have been rising, as have costs in Medicare, the program of health insurance for the elderly, and Medicaid, which provides medical assistance to the poor. Also, the Defense Department is spending money faster this year, and farm support costs fell in 1984 in a drop not expected to be repeated this year.



Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor

Contadora Bloc Is Concerned Over U.S. Attitude on Treaty

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

BRASILIA — The four-nation bloc known as the Contadora group is working to keep alive its two-year mediation effort in Central America amid growing concern over the U.S. attitude toward a regional peace treaty.

In an apparent reference to the United States, Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, criticized "maneuvers aimed at weakening or frustrating" the group's peace efforts.

Addressing the Organization of American States on Tuesday, Mr. Sepúlveda also warned that proposed changes to a draft regional peace treaty presented in September should not become a pretext for turning negotiations into "an interminable process."

The changes suggested last month by Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica echoed concerns expressed by the Reagan administration about inadequate procedures to verify the gradual demilitarization of the region. Of the other two nations involved, Nicaragua accepted the original draft treaty, while Guatemala proposed only minor amendments.

Diplomats said the Contadora group of nations — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — also were disturbed by a recent U.S. National Security Council document that said Washington had successfully "trumped" Mexican-Nicaraguan moves toward a quick signing of the original draft.

The diplomats said that, in meetings Monday with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, both Mr. Sepúlveda and Colombia's foreign minister, Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, had expressed concern about the implications of the "leaked" document for the entire peace process.

"I tried to establish just what is the United States position," Mr. Ramírez said. "I feel discouraged by the recent rise in tensions, but I

don't believe there is a desire to sabotage Contadora."

In his address to the OAS General Assembly on Monday, Mr. Shultz reiterated the U.S. support for a "workable" Contadora agreement. He said later that all parties involved agreed that the original draft could be improved.

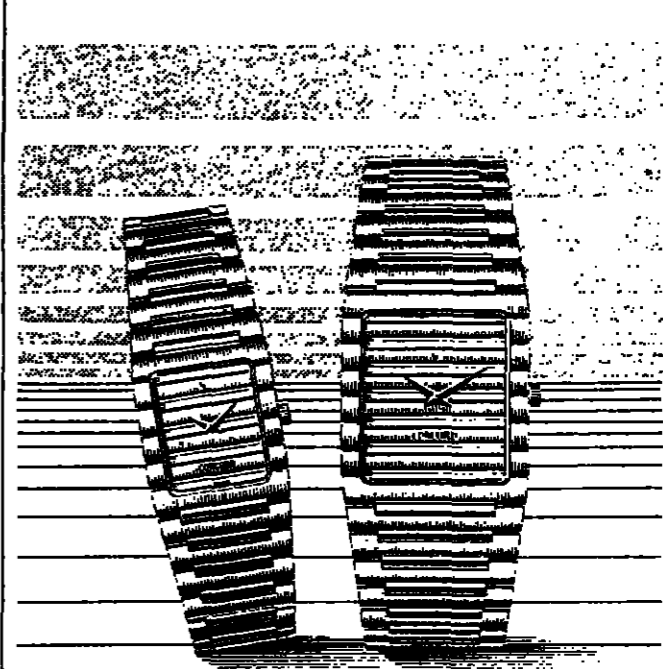
Although the OAS has played no direct role in mediating the regional crisis, this week's conference has been dominated by behind-the-scenes meetings among Contadora group nations and Central American republics.

In their public speeches, most foreign ministers — including those of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica — have strongly endorsed the Contadora initiative, in several cases identifying it as the last hope of avoiding a regional conflagration.

But Honduras's foreign minister, Edgardo Paz Barmica, accused Nicaragua of initiating "an uncontrolled arms race" and of trying to undermine regional peace moves. El Salvador's foreign minister, Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, warned that a peace treaty should not legitimize "political and ideological systems" alien to Central America.

Guatemala, in contrast, has seemed anxious to distinguish its position from that of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica. Its foreign minister, Fernando Andrade, reiterated on Tuesday his government's acceptance of the original draft treaty and said the need to move quickly toward a final agreement would test "the will for peace" in the region.

In private, officials from Contadora group nations expressed concern that some of the treaty amendments proposed by Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica seemed aimed at affecting the substance and balance of the existing draft.



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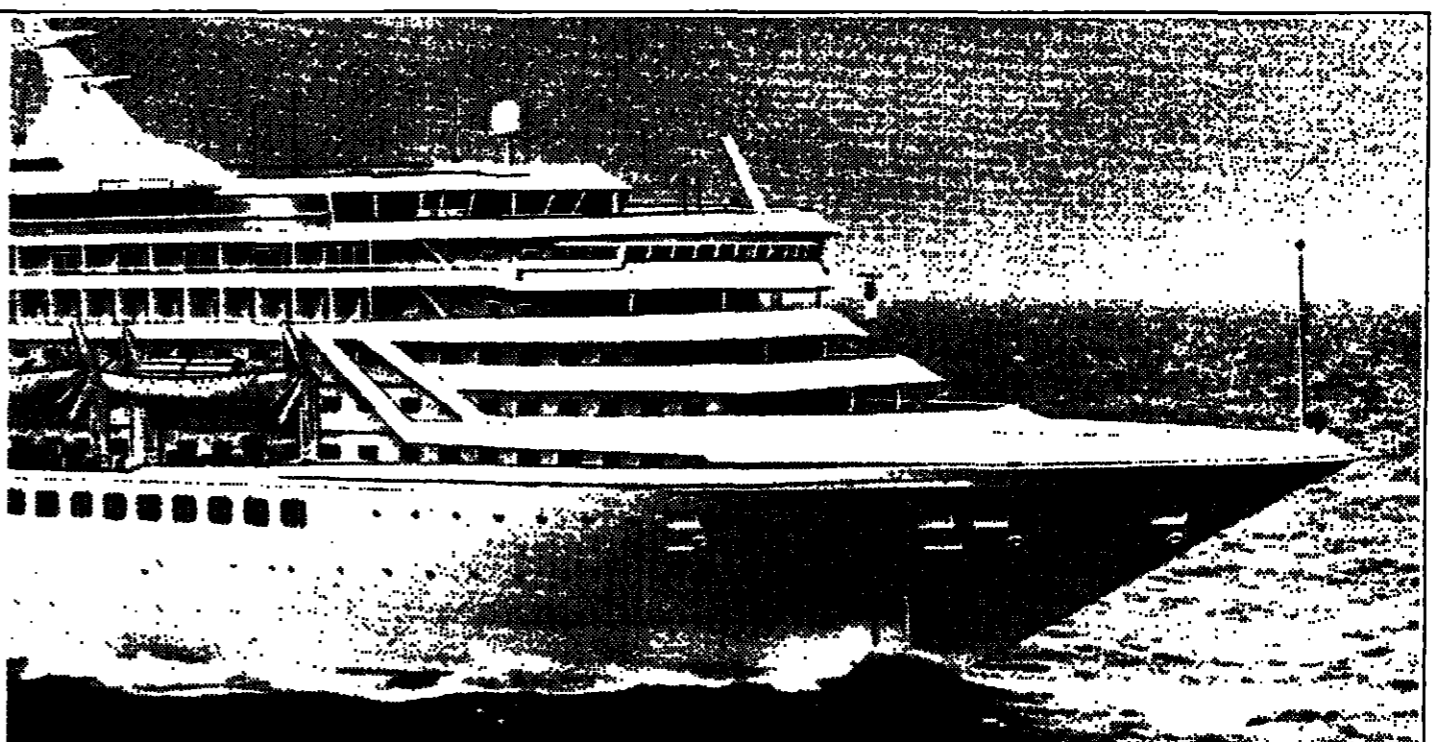
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PHILIPS

Portuguese Believe In Community

By Ken Pottinger

Lisbon — Portuguese opinion is being shaped by the fact that the country is finally making it into the European Community. The country's political and economic future is seen to be in the hands of the European Community. The country's political and economic future is seen to be in the hands of the European Community.

Today, with the country's political and economic future in the hands of the European Community, the country's political and economic future is seen to be in the hands of the European Community.

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It is a political and economic future seen to be in the hands of the European Community, the country's political and economic future is seen to be in the hands of the European Community.



JAKARTA BLAZE — Fire engulfed the Sarinah store in Jakarta on Wednesday, destroying Indonesia's oldest and largest department store. Two people were hospitalized for burns and smoke inhalation in the latest of a series of major fires in the city.

India Is Expected to Continue Buying Soviet Arms

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Despite indications by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that he favors improving relations with the United States, India is expected to continue major arms purchases from the Soviet Union, according to Indian and Western defense analysts.

The assassination Oct. 31 of Indira Gandhi, Mr. Gandhi's mother and predecessor, cut short a visit to Moscow by the Indian defense minister, S.B. Chavan, that was to have settled details of India's purchase of 40 MiG-29 fighter planes intended to counter the acquisition by Pakistan of F-16s from the United States.

The MiG-29 deal with India marks the Soviet Union's first sale of the plane to a foreign country.

Mr. Chavan may return to Moscow before the end of the year, although no date has been set, according to an Indian Defense Ministry official and a Soviet spokesman. Both said they foresaw no changes in the arms relationship, under which the Soviet Union is India's main supplier.

According to a Soviet spokesman, Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov met with Mr. Gandhi initially about a half hour after arriving for his mother's funeral and the two "agreed to continue the present level of relations."

"As far as the Soviet Union is concerned," the spokesman said, "I don't think we have to be afraid about the future of our relations."

The Russians apparently have long perceived Mr. Gandhi as an heir apparent and last year accorded him a warm and high-level welcome during a visit to Moscow with his family.

"The Soviets treated him royally," a Western diplomat said.

The sale of the MiG-29 to India before it has been offered to Moscow's Warsaw Pact allies, or even fully deployed in the Soviet Union, is seen as a measure of the importance Moscow attaches to its relations with India, the second most populous country and a leading force in the Nonaligned Movement.

A few of the twin-engine MiGs, one of the newest planes in the Soviet inventory and one touted by Moscow as a match for the F-16, are scheduled to be delivered next month, with the bulk to be shipped in 1985, Indian defense specialists said. Eventually, India wants to produce the aircraft locally, but a final agreement on this has yet to be negotiated, the sources said.

The deal was negotiated this year by the government of Indira Gandhi. After her assassination, Mr. Gandhi assumed the posts of prime minister and president of the governing Congress (I) Party.

"This is the first time we're

aware of that a first-line Soviet fighter is being exported to any Third World country prior to the modernization of the Soviets' own squadrons and those of the Warsaw Pact allies," a Western defense specialist said.

About 80 percent of Indian military equipment is of Soviet origin or design, and India's military dependence on Moscow has been the subject of domestic debate and has spawned some efforts to diversify the country's arms suppliers. While Mr. Gandhi is not known to have been involved in the debate, he can be expected to continue the trend toward diversification, Indian and Western defense specialists said.

But these specialists discount the idea that because the 40-year-old former airline pilot reportedly is more pro-Western than his mother was, he would initiate bold new departures in Indian policies.

"I see a greater amount of continuity rather than change," said K. Subramanian, the director of India's Institute for Strategic Studies and Defense Analysis. "There's a certain inevitability about it, given the international situation."

A Western defense analyst said that Mr. Gandhi "is very much a captive of the system at this point" and could not ignore India's already huge investment in Soviet military equipment.

"It would be economic folly in the near term to make a radical departure," he said.

While Moscow apparently remains confident of its close ties with India, the Indian press has noted some signs of Soviet concern about the military diversification efforts. In the last five years, India has signed deals to purchase 120 Anglo-French Jaguar strike aircraft, 40 French Mirage fighter-bombers, a dozen British Harrier jump jets, four West German submarines and 14 British Sea King helicopters.

In the past, however, the Russians have often come up with better offers once discussions on arms

deals were under way with Western suppliers, raising some speculation about whether the Indian interest in Western arms was a negotiating ploy, the specialists said.

The United States has remained out of the market because of U.S. concerns about transferring technology that might end up in Soviet hands.

Now, according to Western sources, a series of measures to overcome the U.S. concerns is under consideration in Washington.

Sikh Leaders Turned Back

Three Sikh political and religious leaders were forced to return to the state of Punjab after police stopped them from visiting New Delhi refugee camps sheltering Sikh riot victims. The Associated Press quoted Indian news reports as saying.

United News of India said police feared that the Sikh presence in New Delhi might enflame tensions in the Indian capital.

Separately, the authorities dis-

closed Wednesday that a Sikh police commando was arrested on the day Mrs. Gandhi was killed on charges of conspiring in the assassination.

Jagtar Singh's detention since Oct. 31 became known when a magistrate, O.P. Gagne, rejected his request for bail. Jagtar Singh's lawyer said his client was not on duty at Mrs. Gandhi's house when the killing occurred and that he had been arrested on false charges because he was a Sikh.

Chinese Ministry Defends Executions In Large-Scale Crackdown on Crime

BEIJING — The Chinese Public Security Ministry held an unprecedented press conference Wednesday to discuss a crackdown on crime in which hundreds of people have been executed in the past year.

"In a country like ours with one billion people," said Wang Jingrong, a ministry spokesman, "it is good to have some people executed so as to educate the others."

Mr. Wang declined to specify the number of people who have been arrested or executed. But the London-based human rights group Amnesty International has estimated that at least 5,000 people have died in the crackdown.

The anti-crime campaign was launched in August last year. Mr. Wang said that 70,000 offenders were handed over to the police by local residents in the first 12 months while 120,000 other lawbreakers surrendered voluntarily.

Mr. Wang said that China's policy of dealing with crime by handing out harsh punishment had helped cut the crime rate from eight to five offenses per 10,000 people. This means a fall in the number of crimes reported from 800,000 to 500,000 a year.

Recent legislation has extended the death penalty to a range of crimes including rape, embezzlement, smuggling, drug dealing and taking bribes.

The death notices show that many offenders are young, unemployed people. Some have been found guilty of murder but others have been executed for sex or pornography offenses or robbery with violence.

A senior Chinese judge said in April that the anti-crime campaign

was necessary because criminal activity had swollen to such a level that it was seriously threatening the state.

Mr. Wang blamed the increase on the continuing influences of the Cultural Revolution and on negative effects of China's recent opening to the outside world. He said the number of rapes, murders and the general level of violence had reached such a level that the Chinese people had demanded countermeasures.

Japan Disputes U.S. View on Whaling

TOKYO — Japanese government officials disputed Wednesday the U.S. Commerce Department's announcement that Japan had agreed to end commercial whaling by 1988.

In talks with the United States that ended Tuesday in Washington, a delegation from Japan's Fisheries Agency agreed to end hunting of sperm whales by 1988, according to the Japanese officials. Malcolm Baldrige, the U.S. Commerce Secretary, said the agreement "sets specific terms and dates by which the Japanese will end their commercial whaling activities."

Hiroya Sano, director general of the Fisheries Agency, said the Japanese delegation to the Washington talks was assigned to deal only with sperm whales and "did not hold discussions" on overall commercial whaling, which includes such other species as minke whales.

The International Whaling Commission voted in June to ban sperm-whale hunting in the 1985 season, which begins in October.

Postal Service Rejects White House Choice

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Postal Service Board of Governors has chosen Paul N. Carlin, 53, a top Postal Service regional official, as the next postmaster general, the independent agency's board chairman announced Tuesday.

Mr. Carlin, who is scheduled to take office Jan. 1, edged out the man pushed by the White House for the job, Edward J. Rollins, who had headed President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign. Mr. Carlin will succeed William F. Bolger, who has held the job since March 1978.

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Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.
NEW TRENDS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT.
Robert Ankom, Group Treasurer, Peugeot S.A.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT IN A CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRY.
Martin H. Kolk, Cash and Foreign Exchange Manager, Fokker B.V.
NETTING SYSTEMS IN A SERVICE BASED INTERNATIONAL Michael Bryant, Treasurer, Hertz Europe Ltd.
Luncheon Address: THE OUTLOOK FOR THE GERMAN ECONOMY.
Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Member of Parliament, former Minister of Economics, West Germany.
BANK WRITTEN FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPTIONS.
Bruce Brittain, Vice President, Economics Department, Salomon Brothers Inc.,
Peter J. Wilkinson, Manager, Corporate Treasury Services, National Westminster Bank, plc.
THE USE OF CURRENCY AND INTEREST SWAPS AS A FINANCING TECHNIQUE.
Cyrus Ardarian, Chief of Financial Operations, The World Bank.
J. Laughlin Callahan, Executive Director, S.G. Warburg & Co., Ltd.

Lawrence B. Krause, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.; Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Member of Parliament, former Minister of Economics, West Germany; Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.

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Tadashi Nakamae, Chief Economist, Daiwa Europe Ltd.
THE COMMERCIAL PAPER MARKET - A CORPORATE USER'S VIEW.
Richard G. Lassen, Group Money Manager, B.A.T. Industries plc.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND THE MICROCOMPUTER REVOLUTION.
John A. Davison, V.P., Head International Cash Management, Europe, Middle-East and Africa, First National Bank of Chicago.
Leonard Goodman, Vice President International, Product Planning and Development, First National Bank of Chicago.
Luncheon Address: EUROPE AND THE DANGER OF SUSTAINED NON INFLATIONARY STAGNATION.
Willy De Clercq, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade, Belgium.
THE USE OF TECHNICAL ANALYSIS FOR FORECASTING CURRENCIES.
Brian Marber, Brian Marber & Co.
THE OUTLOOK FOR THE MAJOR CURRENCIES.
Moderator: Terry J. Stone, F.C.A., Banking Industries Partner, Ernst & Whinney.
Wolfgang O.F. Engel, Vice President and Managing Director, Chemical International Finance and Consulting (Subsidiary of Chemical Bank New York).
David Morrison, Chief International Economist, Simon and Coates.

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In Soviet Union, Jews Battle Despair as They Await Exit Visas

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After four years of waiting, the scientist had despaired of emigration to Israel when the passport authorities called him in for a talk, something they had never done before.

The scientist, identified by a friend only by his initial, Z., was offered a deal: withdraw his application for an exit visa and they would see what they could do about getting him back the scientific work he had lost when he was asked to emigrate.

Z. said yes, and in his case the authorities kept their word. According to his friend, he now heads an office at a cultural institution.

The friend, whose initial is K., said he received a similar offer a year ago but turned it down. He said that although he had been waiting six years, he still hoped for an exit permit. He said he had heard too many stories of those who withdrew their applications only to remain without jobs and without hope of leaving the country.

Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union is at its lowest point since the beginning of détente in the early 1970s, and the Soviet authorities seem to be doing what they can to discourage any hopes that may remain.

Soviet Jews are reacting in various ways, from

acquiescence to stubborn hope. Some are abandoning activism for religious orthodoxy. Some are becoming more conscious than ever of their heritage, attending clandestine Hebrew language classes. Others circulate petitions, working on a new basis for the emigration struggle.

In the words of Aleksandr Lerner, a scientist who has been waiting more than a decade for permission to leave: "We have no choice but to hope. We hope for the best, but things get worse bit by bit."

In addition to offering a few Jews their jobs back, the authorities have moved in other ways to end what was for them the bothersome and embarrassing era of Jewish emigration.

In the last two years they have changed the already complex process for requesting an exit visa by instituting complicated new procedures that involve renewing applications every six months. Each request, and each renewal, requires a new invitation from those who are asking the Soviet citizen to join them abroad.

The authorities now insist that these invitations, once delivered routinely by mail or by hand through acquaintances, come through official Soviet mails. But Jews now report that those invitations, when mailed, are almost routinely intercepted.

The authorities have also cracked down on the organized emigration movement that thrived in the

1970s, arresting some of its leading figures and dealing harshly with others.

Activists report that the authorities have taken steps recently to clamp down on those who attempt to propagate Jewish culture and the Hebrew language. In the past three months, they say, four Hebrew teachers, two in Moscow and two in Odessa, have been arrested and charged with such crimes as possession of narcotics and possession of a firearm.

When officials from a regional Communist Party committee had their talk with K., they told him: "The days of Jewish emigration are over. The door is closed and will never open again."

Whether or not it will open again remains a subject of debate, and many who still hope for it are counting on better Soviet-American relations.

"It is a purely pragmatic thing," said one Jew. "They will allow emigration when it is in their interest."

After about 260,000 departures since 1970, peaking at 51,000 departures in 1979, the numbers dropped sharply. An average of only 80 Jews a month have left the Soviet Union this year, according to Western Jewish groups. The projected total for 1984 is less than 1,000.

Emigration for all Soviet citizens has traditionally been restricted. Ethnic Germans and Armenians are

the other two major groups for which exceptions have been made, in addition to Jews.

The pattern of exit visas issued to Jews through the 1970s led some in the emigration movement to conclude that the emigration was a barometer of Soviet-American relations, depending on the status of arms talks, the grain trade, or such events as the Soviet move into Afghanistan or the American boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980.

Others offer different explanations for the rise and fall in the number of visas issued.

Soviet officials, however, have contended that those applying for exit visas receive them, with the exception of a few applicants who had access to state secrets and were turned down because of the security risk.

Now, Soviet officials insist that Jews simply no longer wish to leave the country. "Almost all the families who would like to leave for the West have already left," the Kremlin's chief spokesman, Leonid M. Zamyatin, said this summer.

But Western Jewish groups, and many Jews still waiting in Moscow, strongly disagree. According to figures compiled in the West, about 300,000 Jews had asked relatives to send invitations when emigration was reduced after 1979. These figures show that before the new rules went into effect, 10,000 to 20,000 Jews who had completed their applications had been turned down.

Reputed Mafia Leader To Be Extradited to U.S.

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — A man described by American officials as one of the most-wanted drug traffickers in the United States will be extradited by Spain and sent to New York within the next several days, according to Spanish and American authorities.

The man, Gaetano Badalamenti, who was arrested in Madrid in April, told Spain's highest court last week that he would not appeal the extradition order, ending months of legal maneuvering.

The government of Prime Minister Felipe González notified the U.S. Embassy here Monday that the reputed Sicilian Mafia leader could be extradited.

Working quickly under tight security for fear that rival Sicilian factions may try to assassinate Mr. Badalamenti, the Spanish and American police and Interpol are arranging his transfer to the United States.

Mr. Badalamenti has been indicted in U.S. district court in Manhattan on charges of heading a Sicilian ring that has smuggled \$1.65 billion worth of heroin into the United States since 1979. The case is known as the "pizza connection" because the heroin was reported to have been distributed through pizza restaurants across the country.

"We got the big fish this time," said one U.S. police official after months of concern that the Spanish

judicial system might not let Mr. Badalamenti go.

The only condition, the international police said, was that the Americans had to agree that the 61-year-old Mr. Badalamenti, if convicted, would not be sentenced to more than 30 years in prison, the maximum sentence under Spanish law.

Pietro Alfano, 51, a nephew of Mr. Badalamenti, also was arrested in Madrid in April and is to be extradited with his uncle, the authorities said. Mr. Alfano has been charged with coordinating the heroin distribution through a pizza restaurant in Oregon, Illinois.

A hearing on the extradition of a third arrested suspect, Mr. Badalamenti's son, Vito, 27, will be held by Spain's high court, the Audiencia Nacional, on Nov. 21.

The fear that Mr. Badalamenti might be assassinated is based on the existence of a gang war in Sicily that has claimed several hundred lives since 1981. Mr. Badalamenti was reported by the Italian authorities to have been evicted from the councils of the Sicilian Cosa Nostra in the late 1970s, prompting much of the fighting.

The rival factions were said by Spanish officials to fear that Mr. Badalamenti would talk to U.S. investigators, a fear grounded partly in the parallel case of a Mafia ally of Mr. Badalamenti, Tommaso Buscetta, who has turned informer in Italy.



GRAND DUCAL VISIT — President Ronald Reagan welcomed Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg at a ceremony at the White House that included a 21-gun salute.

U.S. and Soviet Cite Successes In Environmental Protection

Reuters

VERSAILLES, France — The most comprehensive attempt by Western, Communist and Third World countries to coordinate efforts to protect the environment started Wednesday with the United States and the Soviet Union claiming successes in fighting pollution.

About 500 industrialists, government officials and other representatives attended the opening here of a three-day world industry conference on management of the environment.

The meeting, at which environmental disasters caused by acid rain, toxic waste and other hazards are to be discussed, is sponsored by the United Nations Environment

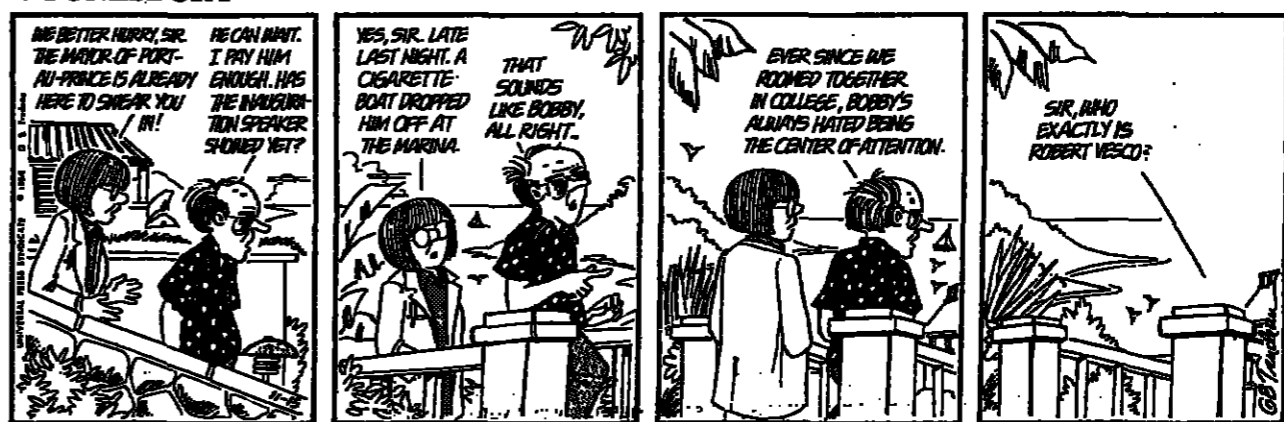
Program and the International Chamber of Commerce.

William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, listed U.S. successes in cutting emissions of sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

The Soviet delegate, V.A. Amekov, environment head of the State Committee for Planning, told delegates the Soviet Union had made significant progress in pollution control.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said that "given reasonable, sensible, achievable goals, we can make reasonable progress," but that targets had to be realistic.

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SCIENCE

New Computer System Helps Doctors Diagnose Ailments, Prescribe Medicine

By Larry Thompson

THE 57-year-old man entered the emergency room at 2 A.M. with a massive heart attack. By dawn he was resting comfortably in the intensive care unit while his sleepy physician sat in the nurses' station typing orders for his medications into the computer terminal: diuretics to remove fluid from the body, nitroglycerin to widen the coronary arteries and digitalis to strengthen the battered heart's contractions.

But before the doctor could finish punching in his orders, a warning flashed onto the computer screen: "Alert." It read, "Tests show low potassium levels in the

patient's blood. Advise potassium supplements to prevent digitalis toxicity, which could be fatal."

"That's right," the doctor sighed, as he added potassium to the list. His weary mind hadn't considered the blood potassium levels. But the computer did.

This kind of interaction will become more common as computers like HELP — for Health Evaluation through Logical Processing — join the technological revolution in medicine. The first medical "smart computer" to leave the artificial intelligence lab, HELP is now dispensing advice — or will be soon — to doctors in community hospitals in New York, Utah and North Carolina. Control Data Corp. of Min-

neapolis, which began marketing HELP last January, expects to install 25 more HELP systems next year.

These systems were built to aid, not replace, doctors, says Dr. Jack Myers, former chairman of medicine at the University of Pittsburgh and co-creator of the computer system, which is designed to help diagnose about 800 diseases. They are increasingly needed because, he says, "in any broad field, like internal medicine or pediatrics, the clinical knowledge base is now so vast that no single human brain can encompass it and it is going to get increasingly worse in the future. We have got to have some way to store, retrieve and manipulate this

great mass of medical information."

In a sense, HELP acts as a flexible checklist for doctors. The computer is programmed to react to the changing condition of the patient as the disease progresses or as new laboratory tests or information become available.

Here's how HELP works: The computer automatically collects information about the patient from a medical record entered into the computer system. This record includes the patient's history and physical exam, the doctor's and nurse's notes and data about the patient from monitoring equipment such as an electrocardiogram, and from laboratory test machines

such as automatic blood analyzers or X-rays.

HELP doesn't wait for the doctor to ask a question, said the system's main author, Dr. Homer R. Warner of the University of Utah School of Medicine in Salt Lake City. As information comes in, HELP analyzes it and begins asking for more information, suggesting tests, offering a diagnosis or reacting to the doctor's treatment plan by warning of drug interactions, patient allergies or other potential problems.

The doctor doesn't have to take the computer's advice, Dr. Warner points out, but he or she will have to explain in the patient's record why the advice was ignored.

A study at LDS Hospital in Salt Lake City showed that doctors usually take the system's advice.

HELP also performs administrative jobs such as admissions, discharge, billing and inventory that are now assigned to traditional hospital information systems.

This total-system approach led two community hospitals, Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital in Elmira, New York, and Rex Hospital in Raleigh, North Carolina, to give HELP a try.

"It gives the poor guy out in the boonies a little bit of help," said Dr. Gerald P. Schneider, the driving force behind getting HELP into Arnot-Ogden hospital last year. Doctors in Elmira don't have university experts to call on when they have a tough case, Dr. Schneider said.

HELP's assistance is not just medical. "It paid off big," said William Ritter, vice president for finance at Arnot-Ogden, which spent

\$1.5 million to buy the first commercial HELP system. HELP already has saved the hospital \$1.8 million in charges to patients that normally are lost in the shuffling of paperwork, he said. It also cut the time a patient stays in the hospital by half a day, and is expected to cut another day next year.

Despite the technological and financial advantages, HELP raises complex social and legal concerns. One of the most crucial is acceptance by physicians who worry about a machine making medical decisions.

"I would not accept the standard of care that is implicit in a computer program," says Ted Bartlett, a medical philosopher at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine and the Center for the Critically Ill. "There is no judgment there. There is just the computation of some parameters."

Mr. Bartlett also fears that the computer could dehumanize medical care. "It leaves out how the

patient feels," he says, "including pain or any of the subjective things that bring people to see doctors."

But Dr. Robert Kanich, a pathologist and vice-chairman of the computer committee at Rex Hospital, which will turn on its HELP system in January, disagreed. "Our goal is that the computer will free up nursing time and physician time," he said, "so that they will have more time to talk with the patient."

Phillip G. Martin of Control Data said: "We try hard not to represent this thing as taking over any part of the doctor's job, which we don't think it does. We never countermand the doctor's orders regardless of whether it agrees with what we think ought to be going on."

"It has been viewed here as more of a help than a hindrance," said Mr. Ritter at Arnot-Ogden. "The doctors are very keen to know everything that they can about their patients."

IN BRIEF

Drug May Help Smokers Break Habit

NEW YORK (AP) — Cravings for cigarettes appear to be alleviated by a drug that has been known to diminish withdrawal symptoms in heroin addicts, suggesting that the cravings for heroin and cigarettes are similar, according to a recent study.

The drug, called clonidine, is normally used to treat high blood pressure and might eventually be useful as a treatment to help people quit smoking, according to a study by Dr. Alexander Glassman of Columbia University.

The study found that clonidine alleviated cigarette cravings by reducing activity in certain small areas in the brain that make up the noradrenergic system, which governs the automatic functions of the nervous system, such as signaling the heart to beat and regulating blood pressure.

Sex Can Be Addictive, Therapists Say

NEW YORK (NYT) — Some types of excessive sexual activity have the hallmarks of an addiction and can be treated in a fashion similar to other addictions, such as alcoholism and gambling, a growing number of sex therapists believe.

People with this problem, who are being called "sexual addicts," typically use sex as a psychological narcotic. They are driven to find relief through sex from feelings of agitation and worthlessness. But once the sexual high ends they are again overwhelmed by those same feelings, and once again feel driven to sex.

"For years sex therapy concentrated on those who had problems being sexual — impotent men and frigid women, for example — but we've largely ignored those people whose problem is controlling their sexuality," said Dr. Patrick Carnes, a psychologist in Minneapolis. "For many people the problem is simply that sex has taken over their lives."

U.S. Panel Approves Gene Splicing

BETHESDA, Maryland (NYT) — The chief federal advisory panel on gene-splicing policy has unanimously rejected a proposal to ban all gene transplants from one mammalian species to another.

The panel's resolution said such research is important and offers long-term possibilities for treatment of human and animal disease as well as the development of more efficient food sources. Opponents of the research said it threatens the biological integrity of animal species.

The panel advises the National Institutes of Health on policy matters related to recombinant DNA technology, known popularly as gene splicing, and in some of its aspects, such as genetic engineering.

Women Outpace Men in Operations

NEW YORK (UPI) — Women in the United States undergo surgery far more often than men, and the most common operation is a hysterectomy.

A survey of 27 million hospital admissions across the country found that 11 of the 30 most frequently performed surgical procedures were exclusively for women. None of the top 20 were operations performed only on men.

Total hysterectomy accounted for an average 3.89 hospital admissions per 1,000 women. The second most common procedure for women was a Caesarean section, followed by diagnostic dilation and curettage, which involves scraping the lining of the uterus. For men, the leading operation was hernia repair, which was performed on 1.52 males per 1,000. That was followed by appendix removal, tonsil removal, knee cartilage surgery and surgery on an infection, wound or burn.

Signs of Life in a Lethal Environment

By Peter Humphrey

TOPLITZ SEE, Austria — Scientists are hunting a mystery worm and probing unknown bacteria deep in an Austrian lake that may help unlock the secrets of life in a lethal environment.

The team is in the Salzkammergut region of Austria exploring the Toplitz See at levels where deadly layers of sulphur, salt and bacteria should prevent any creature from living.

But the team leader, Dr. Hans Fricke, 43, a marine biologist at West Germany's Max Planck Institute, last year saw a worm thriving in the sulphurous water about 88 meters (270 feet) down.

He has been searching the lake, which is 103 meters at its deepest, with a two-man submarine, the Geo, trying to catch the creature.

"It's living in a totally poisonous environment. We are interested in catching it because we want to understand the mechanism whereby the worm can survive there," Dr. Fricke said.

"Last year we discovered a fantastic variety of bacteria — in poisonous water — which may be extraordinarily important for science," he said. "We saw the worm, photographed and filmed it, living in the bacteria clouds."

He said U.S. scientists discovered a worm 2,500 meters deep in an underwater rift off the Galapagos Islands in 1977, living in harmony with sulphurous bacteria.

"It was a totally unknown ecosystem and a really important discovery. It showed life could exist in the deep ocean totally independent of the sun."

The common factor with his own sighting was hydrogen sulphate in the water. Off the Galapagos, it came from underwater volcanic activity. At Toplitz See the sulphate came from rotting organic material.

Dr. Fricke is coordinating his work with microbiologists, who will be called on to study, identify and cultivate the bacteria, many of which could be new discoveries. He hopes other biologists will help to throw some light on the mystery worm, he said.

Karl Stetter, a Regensburg University microbiologist who is working with Dr. Fricke, believes he has found samples of what scientists call archaeobacteria.

This is notable, Dr. Fricke says, because those bacteria were previously found only in very hot waters of volcanic origin. The Toplitz See is not volcanic.

Dr. Fricke said, "We really know very little about" Alpine lakes, such as the Toplitz. "This lake has many extraordinary anomalies."

Earlier trips below the surface in Geo showed that there was total depletion of oxygen beyond 20 meters. The only fish seen at that depth were dead.

Beyond 20 meters, almost all acidity disappeared. The water stagnated and must be primeval in age.

Some 28 meters down there were preserved tree stumps and leaves that had retained their autumn colors. Bacteria and algae hovered and swayed in dense white clouds.

Dr. Fricke said he saw the worm only once. "It was a great surprise and we were not equipped to catch it," he said. This time, Geo is especially outfitted to trap the creature.

The Toplitz See, formed in the Ice Age, is 718 meters above sea level. Its still waters are sheltered by vast cliffs and surrounded by trees.

It is one of the smallest of more than 700 lakes in the Salzkammergut region known for their saline waters.

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MADRID — Wildlife lovers glumly cite a growing list of animals nearing extinction but can point to success in saving the vicuña, a camel-like beast that inhabits the Andes.

The long-necked vicuña, which has been hunted for its silky fur since Spanish colonization, numbered 7,000 in 1965. Armando Cardozo of the Bolivian Wildlife Society said in Madrid. But a joint project by Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Argentina to save the animal has paid off. There are now 120,000 vicuñas and they are breeding fast.

"We thought it was the end, but decided to try to save the vicuña anyway," he said.

Mr. Cardozo was one of the few delegates to a meeting last week of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature with a happy tale to tell. Many experts lamented that since the last congress three years ago more than 1,100 species of animals still faced extinction and the situation was deteriorating.

Mr. Cardozo attributed the good results to the four countries' establishing nine vicuña reserves and strict sanctions against hunting or trading the animals. Killing a vicuña can bring up to three years in jail in Bolivia and five in Peru, he said.

EXECUTIVES
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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Rabobank Nederland provides counsel and guidance to some 1,000 Rabobanks. Covering the whole of the Netherlands, these banks provide a comprehensive range of banking services tailored to the needs of businesses, private customers and institutions. Rabobank Nederland seeks to appoint a

senior account manager (m/f)
international division

The International Division plays a key role in co-ordinating and implementing the Rabobank Group's international operations. In developing the Group's international banking side, increasing emphasis is being placed on co-operations with multilateral institutions and similar organizations as well as in the involvement in international project co-finance. To support this growing area, the relevant activities have recently been placed in a separate Group within the International Division. The orientation of this newly formed Group is of a strongly initiating nature. In implementing its task, close liaison is maintained with other product and client units in the bank.

The Group's scope will be broadened to focus more specifically on, and use to best advantage, the commercial opportunities offered by the international investment project contracts. For the further development of this modern form of international merchant banking, and the intensification of Account management of multilateral institutions, the Group will be enlarged with an experienced international banker.

The current requirement is for a self-motivated Senior Account Manager who, in close co-operation with the head of the Group, will direct his energy

and skills to the expansion of the activities mentioned. His particular area of concentration will be the non-OECD countries.

The essential requirements of this post include a sound practical knowledge of, among other things, international financial markets and international financial instruments. High on the list of expected personal qualities are an analytical intelligence, commercial acumen and communicative flexibility. A good command of English, French and German is a must. Successful applicants would be expected to have a university degree, desirably, but not essentially, in law.

In view of the special nature of his/her work environment, the Senior Account Manager we are looking for should meet the following requirements:

- within his working experience in international banking, at least five years' proven responsibility for (project) transaction implementation and investment analyses, particularly in developing countries;
- relevant working experience in contract preparation and negotiation;
- affinity with or, preferably, some involvement in the problems of developing countries;
- sound practical knowledge of the corporate sector in one or more

OECD countries (not necessarily the Netherlands).

The applicant we have in mind is a man or woman in the age range 35 - 45.

For the right candidate, this post offers good prospects for an extension of responsibilities within his/her job. In view of the Bank's structure and the rapid expansion of its international business, there is sufficient scope for initiative and self-fulfilment.

The post is based in Utrecht.

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For further particulars, concerning the nature and content of the post, please telephone Mr. M.C. Piek, head of the Group, on 030 - 902295; or after 8.00 p.m., on private telephone number 035 - 46314.

We look forward with interest to your application in writing, which should be addressed to Rabobank Nederland, Personnel Department, Postbus 17100, 3500 HG Utrecht, quoting reference number FA 2993.

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Stock Div. Yld. PE Sts. High Low Cls.

(Continued from Page 8)

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Net Change	Sales in				Net Change
	100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	
+ 1/8	TecCom	20	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4 + 1/8
+ 1/4	Telco	69	18	17 1/2	18 + 1/4
+ 1/4	Ticma	83	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4 + 1/4

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10 tons-dollars per ton							
227.00	147.20	Dec.	153.50	153.50	151.40	151.90	-1.50
208.00	150.20	Jan.	156.10	156.10	154.00	155.10	-1.10
199.00	155.00	Mar.	157.00	149.00	148.00	143.75	-5.25

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1183.0	778.0	Sep	822.5	826.0	822.5	829.4	+3.9
1230.0	800.0	Dec	846.0	854.0	843.5	852.4	+3.9
1215.0	813.5	Jan	857.0	857.0	857.0	860.4	+4.0

48-13	Jan	Dec	64-14	64-14	64-2
48-14	Jan	Dec	64-15	64-15	64-3
48-15	Jan	Dec	64-16	64-16	64-4
48-16	Jan	Dec	64-17	64-17	64-5
48-17	Jan	Dec	64-18	64-18	64-6
48-18	Jan	Dec	64-19	64-19	64-7
48-19	Jan	Dec	64-20	64-20	64-8
48-20	Jan	Dec	64-21	64-21	64-9
48-21	Jan	Dec	64-22	64-22	64-10
48-22	Jan	Dec	64-23	64-23	64-11
48-23	Jan	Dec	64-24	64-24	64-12
48-24	Jan	Dec	64-25	64-25	64-13
48-25	Jan	Dec	64-26	64-26	64-14
48-26	Jan	Dec	64-27	64-27	64-15
48-27	Jan	Dec	64-28	64-28	64-16
48-28	Jan	Dec	64-29	64-29	64-17
48-29	Jan	Dec	64-30	64-30	64-18
48-30	Jan	Dec	64-31	64-31	64-19
48-31	Jan	Dec	64-32	64-32	64-20
48-32	Jan	Dec	64-33	64-33	64-21
48-33	Jan	Dec	64-34	64-34	64-22
48-34	Jan	Dec	64-35	64-35	64-23
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48-37	Jan	Dec	64-38	64-38	64-26
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48-40	Jan	Dec	64-41	64-41	64-29
48-41	Jan	Dec	64-42	64-42	64-30
48-42	Jan	Dec	64-43	64-43	64-31
48-43	Jan	Dec	64-44	64-44	64-32
48-44	Jan	Dec	64-45	64-45	64-33
48-45	Jan	Dec	64-46	64-46	64-34
48-46	Jan	Dec	64-47	64-47	64-35
48-47	Jan	Dec	64-48	64-48	64-36
48-48	Jan	Dec	64-49	64-49	64-37
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48-58	Jan	Dec	64-59	64-59	64-47
48-59	Jan	Dec	64-60	64-60	64-48
48-60	Jan	Dec	64-61	64-61	64-49
48-61	Jan	Dec	64-62	64-62	64-50
48-62	Jan	Dec	64-63	64-63	64-51
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48-75	Jan	Dec	64-76	64-76	64-64
48-76	Jan	Dec	64-77	64-77	64-65
48-77	Jan	Dec	64-78	64-78	64-66
48-78	Jan	Dec	64-79	64-79	64-67
48-79	Jan	Dec	64-80	64-80	64-68
48-80	Jan	Dec	64-81	64-81	64-69
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48-82	Jan	Dec	64-83	64-83	64-71
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(franc: 1 point equals \$0.0001)


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2.1 percent from the year earlier, the State statistic said Wednesday. In the first nine months of 1997, it climbed 3.1 percent from the same period a year before, it said.

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 3,999,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 4,146,148
Prev. consolidated close 3,118,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street

13 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

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Harold Geneen Preaching Buy-and-Manage Gospel

(Continued from Page 9)

growing enterprises. Some companies in "In Search of Excellence" have fallen on hard times, he points out.

Mr. Geneen's book offers the prescription he says these companies need: facts and hard work. Facts were a Geneen priority at ITT.

"We worked on what I call breaking facts," Mr. Geneen says. "We had 250 divisions we were running, and the top guy in each wrote a report every month that covered everything. All 250 of those guys sent their reports directly to me, which cut out at least three layers of management, and I read them all."

"We all had these facts coming in, and we took all those and, once a month, we sat down here for a full week of meetings," he says.

"Combine that with a full week of meetings in ITT's headquarters in Brussels, and you have a situation where for 18 years we must have spent nine years doing nothing but meetings to figure out what to do," Mr. Geneen says.

The result was a balance sheet that was the envy of corporate America and a darling of the Wall Street experts who insisted on bottom-line performance. Mr. Geneen likes to note that ITT's earnings per share grew an average of 10 percent a year during a span of 56 consecutive quarters, a record that a retrenching ITT cannot boast of today.

"Gradually, as we grew more confident in our skills, we got to the point where we thought we could buy anything and manage it," Mr. Geneen says.

Mr. Geneen dismisses the suggestion that the idea that ITT could run anything is presumptuous.

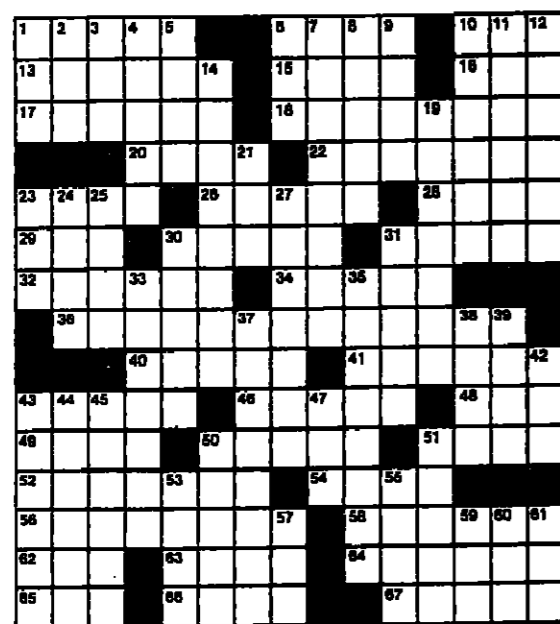
But there are some questions about management that Mr. Geneen finds more difficult to answer. He has trouble assessing what his own weakness as a manager was.

"I think," he says, "it was relying too much on the assumptions of others."

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Canada		France		Germany		Italy		Japan		Netherlands		Sweden		Switzerland		U.S.	
Company	Revenue	Company	Revenue	Company	Revenue	Company	Revenue	Company	Revenue	Company	Revenue	Company	Revenue	Company	Revenue	Company	Revenue	Company	Revenue
Johnson Mathew	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984
1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984
Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984
Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984
Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984
Smiths Industries	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984
1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984
Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984
Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984
Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984
Tesco	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984
1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984
Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984
Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984
Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984
Fed. Dept. Stores	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984
1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984
Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984
Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984
Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984
Dom. Petroleum	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984
1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984
Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984
Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984
Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984
United States	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984
1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984
Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984
Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984
Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984
As. Dry Goods	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984
1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984
Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1983	Revenue	1984
Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984	Profit	1983	Profit	1984
Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1983	Per Share	1984
Handy & Harman	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984	2nd Qtr.	1983	2nd Qtr.	1984
1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1983	1st Qtr									



ACROSS

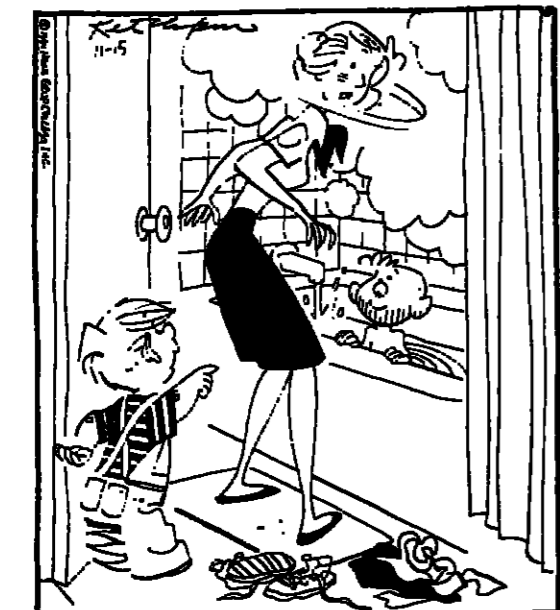
1 Kind of fowl
6 Felish
10 Ballston
13 Banished
15 Madam, in
16 Start, to
17 Part of F.D.R.
18 Last gasp
20 Firm
23 Parry
28 Duck down
29 Six or seven
30 Sioux Indian
31 Auricles
32 Lead ore
34 British sub-
36 Getting down
40 "Nothing
41 Roman boxer's
42 "diem!"
46 Frolics
48 Porter
49 Stibnite and
50 Fleshy fruits
51 Puffed

DOWN

1 Unite
2 Weapon for
3 Lizzie
4 Large antelope
5 Film director
6 Dog tags
7 In coastal
8 Walking
9 Editor of "The
10 Sea duck
11 Crisps
12 Silver
14 Joint
19 Talents or
21 A goddess of
22 Haze
23 Tiers
25 Town where
27 Chart
28 Tatus
30 Sacks
31 Slips by
32 Clench
37 Not any more
38 Common abbr.
42 "And... a
43 Does the "1-
44 Melodic
45 "Dance la
46 Loge" painter
47 Soak
48 Elizabethan
50 Ballet-school
53 Wood used in
54 Editor of "The
57 Brig. or Maj.
58 David's chief
60 Saucepan
61 Greek letter

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT'S OKAY, MOM. I GAVE HIM A DIME TO TAKE MY BATH FOR ME."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ON THE AIR

WHAT THE NERVOUS DISC JOCKEY LIVES ON.

ANSWER: DEVEL, VEENT, PAPNYS, SIFOSY

Yesterday's Jumble: SATON AGILE ENJOIN HITTER

Answer: What to do in order to have soft white hands—NOTHING

WEATHER

THURSDAY'S FORECAST: CHICAGO: High, 41; Low, 31. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

NEW YORK: High, 41; Low, 31. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

LOS ANGELES: High, 61; Low, 41. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

SAO PAULO: High, 21; Low, 11. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

TOKYO: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

SYDNEY: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

PERTH: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

MELBOURNE: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

BRISBANE: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

ADEN: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

CAIRO: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

ALGER: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

BARCELONA: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

BELGRADE: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

BOMBAY: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

BRAZILIA: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

BUDAPEST: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

BURMA: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

CHINA: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

COLOMBIA: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

CUBA: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

CZECH REPUBLIC: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

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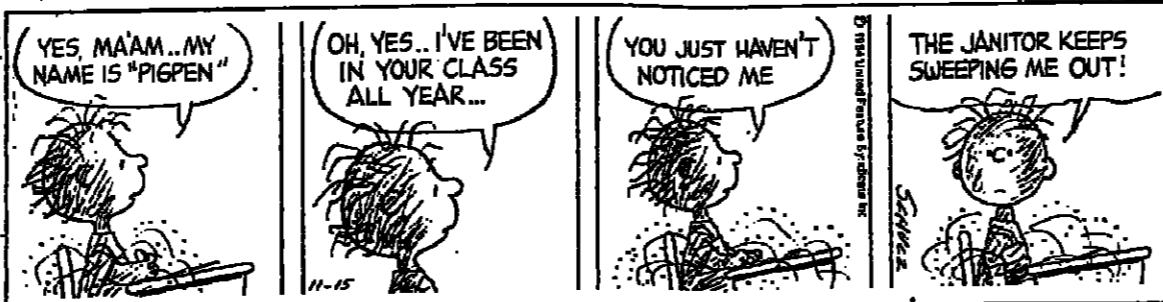
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: High, 15; Low, 5. WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly cloudy.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



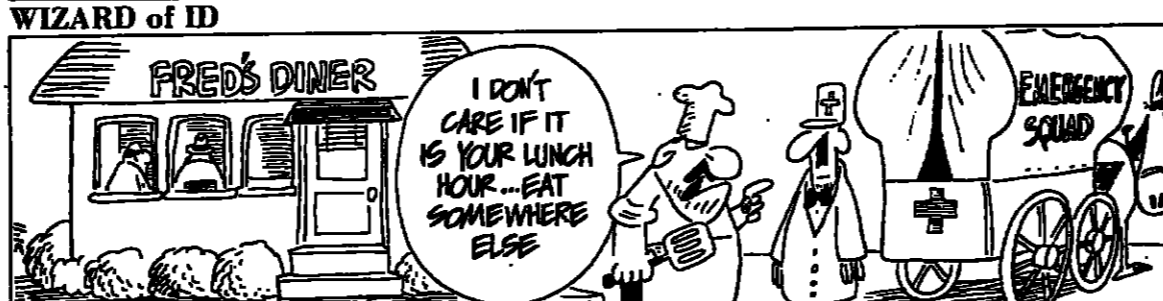
BETTY BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



CANADIAN STOCK MARKETS

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Nov. 13

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Nov. 13

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

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BOOKS

IACocca: An Autobiography

By Lee Iacocca with William Novak.

352 pp. \$17.95.

Bantam, 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10103.

Reviewed by Bernard A. Weisberger

TO BORROW a phrase from the advertisement for his Dodge trucks, Lee Iacocca is

ram-tough.

And the biggest noise in this autobiography

is the "splat" of his horns, butting Henry Ford

2d into the next pasture. Ford fired Iacocca in

1978, and Iacocca plainly has a wonderful time

in these pages depicting his former boss as a

heavy-drinking, jet-setting playboy who

doesn't know his axle from a hole in the hood.

Iacocca says that Ford had paranoid fears

about being muscled out of the family business

by his tough, Italian-American president, and

from 1975 on ran a program of spying and

harassment that made life hell at Ford World

Headquarters (aptly named the Glass House),

before finally getting up the nerve to swing the

axe.

That alone will justify the book's

notoriety. Fear and loathing in the executive

dining room over "anything you wanted from

outside Rockefeller to roast pheasant" are the

ingredients of best-selling novels, and when

one of the chief characters is familiar, it adds to

the piquancy.

The story is especially fascinating to those

who know their automotive history, because so

much of it stirs echoes from the past. If Henry

Ford II was in fact a capricious tyrant, so was

his celebrated grandpa. When Iacocca grows

that the federal government exacted not a

pound, but a ton of flesh for its loan guarantee,

that's exactly what a consortium of banks did

when it dug GM out of a hole in 1910. If

Chrysler was literally unsure from week to

week that it could meet its payroll (of \$250

million), so was the whole industry during a

1920 postwar slump. Thanks to high fixed

costs, low turnover times and caprices of public

taste, the game was always inherently risky.

The Lee Iacocca who emerges here, with the

help of William Novak, is crisp, straight-

talked, hard-headed, and a man free with the

use of cuss words, especially an eight-letter one

whose first syllable is "bull," of which he

swears he is giving you none. It is in this skin

that he relates his rise from the streets of

Allentown, Pennsylvania, to the top of the

nation's biggest industry. In 1946, age 22 and as a

Lehigh University graduate, he went to work as

a student engineer with Ford, but quickly

switched into sales, where his brains and drive

could find more action. His mentor was a blunt

but kindly regional manager named Charlie

Beacham. When Iacocca came in 13th in sales

in a 13-zone district, Beacham drawled: "Don't

let that get you down.... Just don't be last

two months in a row."

Iacocca didn't. He got better and better at

the job, went to Dearborn with Beacham when

the latter became head of car and truck sales

for the Ford Division, and eventually became

manager of the whole division himself. In that

role, he developed the wildly successful Mustang

for 1964. He climbed another rung and

created the Lincoln-Mercury Cougar. In 1970

he became company president, and then pro-

ceeded to earn Henry Ford some \$3.5 billion,

much of which he says Henry squandered

before (firing him with the lame excuse: "Some-

times you just don't like somebody."

The rest is familiar. Thrown brutally over

the side, the shocked and humiliated Iacocca

was fired out, but only to board a sinking

ship. He moved over to Chrysler, the floundering

cripple of a sick industry, apparently wait-

ing for bankruptcy. In the ensuing six

years, he reshaped the management team,

brought out better models, talked the govern-

ment into a billion-dollar loan guarantee,

talked the United Auto Workers, the suppliers

and the banks into concessions, and talked the

public into buying enough Chrysler products

to turn the situation around, and save the day.

The "real" Iacocca is not easy to typecast.

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The "real" Iacocca is not easy to typecast.

On one hand, the book is full of ideas, presen-

ted so crisply that it's easy to overlook their

familiarity. He tells us that hard work creates

success, that patriotism and the family are fine

things and that Detroit leadership really wasn't

at fault for the industry's recent miseries. It

was the Arabs and their high-priced oil, the

unfair trade advantages of the Japanese, the

fat contracts for the unions, the interest-rate

squeeze, the general recession. Whatever their

quotient of truth, these are the excuses we've

heard before.

And yet on the other hand, Iacocca is differ-

ent. He likes Jimmy Carter, Walter Reuther

and seat belts. He praises the usefulness of

Japanese as opposed to American business

executives (though he's honest about his enjoy-

ment of his own outsize perks and pay). He's

impatient with fellow businessmen for whom

"free enterprise" is an ideological straightjacket.

His idea of revitalizing the economy is a

Marshall Plan for America, under which the

government gives tax credits, research funds,

antitrust relief, import restraints and other

breaks to "sunset" industries. He wants a big

gasoline tax and some cuts in defense as well

as social spending. He doesn't wince at profit

sharing or even, in a pinch, price controls. And

he would tax to death corporate mergers that

create paper millions but don't add a thing to

productivity. (He may have forgotten Charlie

Beacham's diagnose-plus-advice, "Make more

money. Screw everything else. This is the profit-

making system.")

Iacocca offers these prescriptions while not-

ing that some people have urged him to run

for president, but that it's not really for him: "I'm

too outspoken," he says, "to be a good politi-

cian." Then why is he giving us this Advice

from the Man Who Knows How to Meet a

Payroll? He asks the question of himself, and

says it's only to set the record straight. But is

